### MEMPHIS APPEAL

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### SATURDAY, : JANUARY 18, 1879

REPEAL! REPEAL! This was the cry of O'Connell when the Irish people were groaning under the heel of a despotism cruel and remorseless, and it has been taken up by the people of Memphis, Repeal of the city charter is the demand of the people from the first to the tenth ward. Unless the legislature of Tennessee gives rehel, a tax-ridden people will be forced to drain the cup of confiscation, bankruptcy and rain. In the midst of their woes, in their great agony, the people of Memphis confidently turn their longing eyes to the legislature of the State, organized for the purpose of protecting society from the outlawry of brigands and the pillage of remorseless creditors, seeking to destroy a whole community by the collection of a debt cheaply purchased by the bondholders, and much o which is the product of usurpation and fraud. If the entire city debt should be funded at fifty cents on the dellar, and the street should be repaired, without which we can have neither health nor prosperity, the taxpayers of Memphis will have to pay five dollars and forty-four cents on the hundred dollars. This amount will have to be paid by the prompt tax-payers, who respond to every levy made upon them, and are thus to be made to pay for the delinquents. If

the legislature refuses to give relief by a repeal of the city charter, for the next two years mandamuses will pour in upon the city council, and the prompt tax-paying merchants will either have t close business or pay the entire city debt of five million five hundred thousand dollars. These are frightful facts. The situation i desperate. Without repeal, without something to stay the never-ceasing tide of taxes to be raised to satisfy writs of mandamus, and Memphis will become a ruined city. In creating the city debt there was, in some instances, a regular combination between faithless officials and the money-sharks, a perfect understanding by which the people were to be il seed, in order that avarice and fraud might grow rich. Under the rule of bayonets, while the tax-payers were disfranchised, there was a saturnalia of thievery and rescality. As evidence as to how much of this debt was created, we repeat here what we said yesterday: "The council passed the ordinance for the sense of one million dollars, and went through the farce of submitting it to the vote of the people at an election here on the thirtieth of April, 1868, by the sergeant-at-arms of the council at four wardsthe first, third, fifth and seventh-under bayonets, two soldiers standing at each poll in front of the box with locked bayonets, and only opened on a signal from the judges to allow the voter to deposit his ballot. One old gentleman, a gentleman who had never borne arms, and a large tax-payer, went up and offered to vote against the bonds, and was tendered the iron-clad oath. Upon refusing to take the oath he was driven with insults and opprobrious epithets from the poll and his ballot refused. At the four polls one thousand and thirty-eight votes were casteight handred and twenty-seven for the bonds, and two hundred and eleven against the bonds. And thus eight hundred and twenty-seven presponsible voters, not one of whom could be found now who ever paid a million dollars of bonds, absolutely void by every moral and legal consideration. But this was not all. The mayor, not content with issuing the million dollars fastened upon us by this shameful and indecent act, issued one hundred

practical difference whether he be robbed by a desperado, who assaults him on the highway, or by the tax-gatherer, who, armed with power invested by a mandamus, demands more than can be paid without bankruptcy and ruin. In either case his money is taken and his property appropriated by force, and the injustice is as great in the one case as the other, except indeed that a government which robs is more detestable than an individual who robs, because the one openly assumes the risk and the character of the outlaw, while the other, with a power which cannot be resisted, approaches with all the guile of a hypocrite, professing to be the protector of the people. Unless the charter be repealed, the bondholders have a mortgage upon the labor, the property of Memphis, and at the same time the State government The man who holds such a claim is master; those against whom he holds it are his slaves. Liberty and inequality are meompatible with such relations. The merchant, the laborer, no longer have the avails of their labor;

and thirty-five thousand in excess; and this

one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars,

afterward pronounced by the supreme court

absolutely void, have been funded." Such

"sacred" debt was created. The bonds is-

sued on an election so farcical, and which was

a burlesque upon free suffrage, were pur-

chased for a mere song. Governments were

instituted for the protection of the people,

and if the legislature of our State stands by

and sees the property of the people confis-

cated, it becomes an oppressor, not a pro-

tector. To the tax-payer it can make no

they have surrendered their time, their toil, their strength, their very manhood to the keeping up of another whose practical slaves on balance to day is forty-tures thousand they are and whose property they have become, for they can no longer call their earnings or their time their own. As things now stand in Memphis every Saturday night the stand in Memphis every Saturday night the merchant will be forced to limit up the taxmerchant will be forced to limit up the taxcollector and pay ever all his profits. If they have not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large to the total will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been large he will be forced to borhave not been la row money to meet the demand. Repeal will put an end to this slavery. If the uniwith part and end to this slavery. It the dark end for the slavery is the dark end for the corresponding to the co

city will be stung to death. The New Orleans Picayens, in the Course of an article on the forty-sixth congress and the Nationals, tabulates the membership of the house, and shows that the Democrate congratulatory speeches.

States senator in the Democratic concess last just received word from Archbishop Gibbons to refuse consent to the union. Greatly embarrassed and mortified, the couple went home, but are determined to be married, and life saving seronaded, and quite a number of prominent gentlemen made congratulatory speeches.

The New Orleans Picayens, in the Democratic concess last in arriage service, announced that he had just received word from Archbishop Gibbons to refuse consent to the union. Greatly embarrassed and mortified, the couple went home, but are determined to be married, and have appealed to the pope.

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have one hundred and fifty-seven votes, the depublicans one hundred and twenty-nine. and the Nationals nine. Four members are Tells About Grant, his Pals and his to be elected in California. If these stand as t present, the Democrats will have one hunired and fifty-three members. If we class ones, of Texas, and Ladd, of Maine, and lowe, of Alabama, among the Nationals, i will give that party, at the highest estimate, weive members. If, besides, we concede an dditional member from California to the Reublicans, the totals will stand: Democrats, me hundred and forty-nine; Republicans, ne hundred and thirty-two; Nationals, welve. If we give all four members from California to the Republicans, the Democrats will still have one hundred and forty-eight, or an absolute majority of three votes over all opposition. It will thus be seen that no ontingency can occur in which the insignificant faction of so-called Nationals can enlanger Democratic supremacy in the house.

FROM the New York Tribune we learn that an address was delivered by Mr. Edward Atkinson, in Boston, last week, on labor and apital, in which he showed that the accurulated wealth of the State since its settlenent only aggregated two years production. Mr. Atkinson claimed that out of all moome om manufacturing, the working class and radesmen receive from ninety to ninety-five per cent., leaving only the remainder to those whose money has made the business. As a remedy for the present depression of isiness, Mr. Atkinson recommended the setement of unoccupied lands, and trade with nations depending on hand labor, who would be glad to obtain the products of our

MR. Scott, a colored brother who edits the Advance, at Montgomery, Alabama, has written a letter to Senator Morgan, asking r some position in the gift of the senate when that body shall be reorganized after the ourth of March, by the Democrats. He very andidly says it will enable him to keep the Advance alive a year or two longer, and then t will be firmly established.

WE FIND this in the Washington Post: 'I voted for William and Mary," said that staunch old Pennsylvania Democrat, Mr. Mackey, "to please my conscience. But many another man voted against it from

#### TELEGRAHS.

San Francisco, January 17: The Eureka

Hartford, Conn., January 17: The Republi-an caucus nominated O. H. Platt for United Paris, January 17: The ministerial stateent has generally produced an unfavora-

New York, January 17: The Grand Cenral bank, a small concern, has closed itoors. Cause-no busines London, January 16: The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of iscount from five to four per cent.

nundred and twenty-five thousand francs the past week. Boston, January 16: The senior partner Jenkins, Lane & Co. says their liabilities wil not exceed two hundred and twenty thou sand dollars. Pottsville, January 17: The miners in the

irardville district are all idle, the men re using to work until two months wages, now Norwich, Conn., January 17: Mrs. Cobb as been adjudged guilty of poisoning her usband, and has been sentenced to impris-

Berlin, January 16: It is said Bavaria is be firmest opponent of the reichstag distrenuous opposition to the measure is ex-London, January 17: Thomas W. Rooker

Glamorganshire iron masters, have They owe the British and West-ofagland banks six hundred thousand pounds Centre, Iowa, this morning, destroyed eight

business houses, including two banks and the postoffice. Loss estimated to be forty thou-Danville, Ill., January 16: The Paris and Danville railroad enginehouse burned yes-terday, with considerable other property. Loss twenty thousand dollars; insurance hfteen thousand dollers.

Constanstinople, January 16: The agree ment of the Austro-Turkish convention will be signed shortly. It will leave Austria free to administer Bosnia, and Herzegovinia, will continue under Turkish administration. Cincinnati, January 17: While Miss Waese, of Ironton, Ohio, was standing near a tax, imposed upon a disfranchised people a stove this morning, her dress caught fire, famillion dallars of hands, absolutely void by tally burning her before it was extinguished. Her mother is at the point of death from

London, January 17: Troops left Canda har, by Cubul Gate, on the eighth instant. The mail from Herat for Mier Afgul, late governor of Ghuznee, was captured. Khelati Ghilzai, is reported without a garrison.
Anarchy is said to prevail at Cabul. Harrisburg, Pa., January 17: The gov

ernor's proclamation aunouncing the names of members of congress chosen at the late was the corrupt means by which this lection, includes the name of Robert Klotz, Jemocrat, from the eleventh district. His ection has been disputed, hitherto, by General Albright, Republican. London, January 16: The bullion in the

Bank of England has increased five hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds the past week. Proportion of bank reserve to liability, thirty and three-fourths per cent. The llion gone into the bank on balance to-day eighteen thousand pounds.

London, January 17: The United States iling ship Constitution went ashore early his morning, on Bolland point, near Swange, Eagland. Steam-tugs have been sent to her assistance. The ship was on her way om Havre to New York. Her majesty's iip Warrior has gone to her assistance Cincinnati, January 17: The grand jury the case of Henry Feltus, editor of the domington, Indiana, Courier, charged with se murder of Rogers, county attorney, New Year's eve, while both parties were intoxi-cated, indicted Feltus of murder in the secand degree. He was allowed bail in the sum of five thousand dollars. Trial January 28th.

A Run on the Bank of London. London, January 17 — An enormous roud is assembled in Lombard street, and great excitement prevails over the reported can on the Bank of London and County banking company. A dispute about a cab lare in front of the bank attracted the crowd.

and at the same time the State government. This was about eleven o'clock. It soon begives its whole power to enforce the claim. It is was about eleven o'clock. It soon begives its whole power to enforce the claim. trouble and the crowd increased. A genine run on the bank was began, and the street ever since has been blocked with peo-ple. A corps of policemen is keeping order. here is no unusual excitement inside the ank. The bank has a good many branches u the suburbs, and the rumor spreading my cause such a drain on the cash as to ging the concernanto difficulty The bullion gone into the Bank of England

Suing for His Own Arm,

St. Louis, January 17.—The vote by which corremony when the priest, instead of reading the marriage service, announced that he had

HALSTEAD

Barrel of Money-He Might be Got Out of the Way by Being Made Field Marshal John Sher man for President.

New York Herald: "When the war said Mr. Halstead, "it was a certainy that the man to whom Lee surrendered rould be the next President of the United States. That man was Grant, and at once the politicians and the managers of the party began coquetting and flattering him in order o gain control of him and use him for their wn purposes. Grant was not much of a politician then; he is a better one now; and the result was that he fell into their hands. They were thus enabled to make use of him to carry out their schemes, and thus help to make themselves money. This was patent to every thinking man who kept the run of events, and it brought Grant's administration nto disgrace. At the end of his first term I efused to support him and supported Greeley nstead. I had not been an enemy of Grant run by these men was subversive of good government, and for that reason I opposed as re-election. Grant is not a thief, but the ring of whisky thieves and the other corrupt ings that surrounded him brought him into It was this ring influence in the Republ

an party that led to the formation of the

beral party of 1872, was it not?" Precisely. That ring influence was traceble through both of Grant's administration hough in his second term he had learned nore of politicians, and was consequently petter able to control it and keep it under still it continued to exist, and when Grant's second term was about to expire I used what influence I had to help Bristow as being the one who, most of all men in that party, bad shown a determination to fight these influ ences and stand up for honesty in the govern ent. These various rings I had observed were nearly, if not absolutely, in control o he party. They were given opportunities for naking vast sums of money, and this enabled hem to contribute more than all the rest to the support of their party, and, as they hought, gave them also the power to contro its organization. This was apparent in the st Presidential election, when a railroad ing-I will not specify what men are in it but simply that it was a ring managed in the interests of certain railroads—rolled a barrel of money into the Republican campaign fund, that was an offset to Tilden's barrel, and did more to supply their wants at a critical moment than all the other contributions beside. This was done in the belief that they could control Hayes, ust as Grant had been controlled by similar fluences. But it was a mistake of theirs When Hayes put Carl Schurz in charge of he interior department, I knew they could do nothing further in that way. Schurz is a man they cannot use. Not all the money in the world can move him from an honest ministration of his department; and their ailure to use him for their purposes, and the alure to use Hayes to their own advantage what give rise to 'stalwart republicanism They can't put their finger on a single thing layes has done that is against the welfare f his party or the good of the country."
"It is said that you have a personal diske to Grant and his family-that you wrote tter things even about his daughter?" "Toat is not true. I never abused a memer of Grant's family who was not in office. As for his daughter, I admired her very much. I saw her at Long Branch when she

was there with her father, and I could not help admiring her manners and disposition. she was a sprightly little girl then. The reort that I wrote harshly of her was an in ention, purely so, used to blunt the edge of ay criticism on her father and those he was ien associated with. "What are your views about Grant as a andidate for a third term?" 'I can say of my own personal knowledge hat he does not want to be President again. consider it doubtful if he could be if he anted to, but I know he does not want I was in Paris last summer while he was ere, and when Marshal MacMahou adnited States he struck a chord in Grant's vanity, or ambition rather. If congress would pass a law by which he could be made eld marshal, giving him a salary of fifty thousand dollars, and then allow him to re-tire on half pay with the honorary title and ewenty-live thousand dollars a year, the sam mit of his ambition would be reached. There are members of his family who want him to be President again, and many of his adherits, his old personal friends, believe that he should be in order to give us what they call a strong government. And this brings me speak of some of Grant's friends who are ociated with these ring movements I first alluded to. Not all his friends are corrupt. He has many in Philadelphia and New York,

of the personal regard they hold for him, deire him to receive this forther honor. Such men as Childs and Tony Drexel and the Seligmans?" "Yes; especially such men as the Selig-mans and other capitalists whose connecnons are largely in Europe. They are abroad a great deal, and, being close observers of things there, they think they foresee the ountry. This leads them to ask for a strong overnment and naturally to look to Grant for so that their fears are added to their kind lings toward him in wishing his re-election This class, which is not large, added to the other, which embraces the old office-holders and ring-managers, make up, in my opinion the Grant movement at this time."
"Do you believe a Democratic congres

ould be prevailed upon to make Grant fieldmarsha!? "If they want to get rid of Grant as parshal. That would dispose of him. "Do you believe he could be elected?"
"No, I do not. Grant could not carry Ohio, and the vote of Ohio is essential to the man who will be President. Why, right here, in Cincinnati, the vote of the State is etermined. When Grant first ran he carried Cincinnati by five thousand majority. The next time Greeley carried it by five thousand majority, completely reversing the thing. In a State that is as close as Ohio.

the vote in this city alone can change the "Well, then, who is the man for the Reblicans to nominate?" "In my opinion, John Sherman. Not beuse he is the ablest or the most prominent nan in the party, but because of his position old a place among Presidential candidates ore, is the pivotal State, and essential to the prospects of whoever is to be elected. This is nie good fortune. He may not now be the most popular man in his party, but he holds a position from which he can stand and overlook the workings of his great measure and remedy anything that may arise calculated to impede it. Just as Grant saton his horse and overlooked the rebellion and saw it trampled out, so does John Sherman overlook the field

A New Railway Project. EVANSVILLE, January 16 .- A meeting of leading business men, manufacturers and ity officials, was held here to day to consider he proposition of General Wilson, of the St. louis, Evansville and Southeastern railroad,

noble-hearted, sympathetic men, and we beheve they will prove a beneficent agent in
protecting our people from ruin. The deadly
serpent must be deprived of its fangs or our

defined essential to have the arm. It being
in possession of the physician, the plaintiff
has resorted to replevin."

George G. Vest Nominated for the
United States Senate from Missouri.

The deadly
serpent must be deprived of its fangs or our

A Vessel Ashore.

Without waiting for his reply, they proceeded
to the altar, and all was in readness for the

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CONKLING AND HAYES. a lassie in the adjoining county of Calhoun and the two decided to get married. Obtain

ing the necessary license, he went to the girl's house, where the minister promptly arived, and all was soon ready. But it sud denly appeared that the license was for Pocacontas county, and was not good in Calboun. The only way out of the trouble was to cross the line, which was only a few rods distant. But it was dark and it rained outside, and no other house was near. Nothing daunted, however, swain and lassie went out into the larkness and rain, lantern and umbrellas in Beneath a wide-spreading tree they stood side by side, and the faithful minister standing on a fence, with a lantern to read by, joined them in the bond of wedlock.
"Tom' Carpenter, the eminent horse-trainer, left behind him a goodly assortment of wives. Three of them at Providence, Rhode Island, put in claims, each as his true and lawful widow, and as such entitled to the administration of his estate; but the court decided in favor of Mrs. Irene, who married

"A native of East India living in Truckee California, loved the wife of an aged French-man. In his despair he committed suicide, and the local story is that he did it, not by that is, an enemy to him personally or as poison, the rope, or razor, but by the process president—but I saw the way he was being regarded by medical men as impossible voluntary suspension of respiration.
"Two brothers in Groveland, Michigan,
Samuel and James Wilkins, are twins, and were born in 1799. They married sisters on the same day, and have had a happy married life of it on adjoining farms these many years. They are so much alike they can hardly be told apart. When one has a fever or any sickness the other is sure to be simiarly and simultaneously affected.'

> SMITH'S LIGHT SENTENCE. Ten Years in the Penitentiary for the

Assault on One of the Violan Children-The Circumstances of the Black Brute's Crime as Developed in the Trial. St. Louis Times-Journal: "Charles Smith, lias Gibson, a young negro eighteen years of age, was tried in the criminal court yes-erday on the charge of outraging Mary violan, a girl fourteen years of age. The rime was perpetrated in the suburbs, near Forest park, on the sixth of November last. The defendant was under indictment for vioating both Mary and her sister, Lizzie, a girl of nine years of age, upon the same occasion. The girls were out in the woods looking for persimmons, when they met Smith, who told them that if they would follow him he would how them a place where persimmons were them to yield to his wishes. The brute mistreated the eldest gtrl, orate unstreated the eldest gurl, after which he tied her to a tree and turned his attention to the younger, who was also ruined. He dealt so harshly with the latter that it was at first feared that she would never recover, but her health has improved emetery the following day, which she would sufficient evidence of his guilt to warrant the arrest, and the officer pursued him. Two shots were wasted at random, when he saw that his man was about to escape, and taking deliberate aim, the officer sent a ball asked him, and tried to excite the sympathy of the jury by speaking of the coldness with which the officer treated his declaration after catching the shot. When the officer came up where the prisoner lay bleeding on the ground the latter cried out erdict of the july was ten years in the peni-eniary. Smith will also be tried for outragteniary. Smith will also be tried for outrag-ing the other girl, and as the case is even more herrible than the first, the term of his years of imprisonment may be iscreased to twenty-five or thirty. The defendant's atnot be so far misled by the love of his race as to approve of acquittal. His name is A. Walker. The State was represented by homas P. Grasty and Joseph G. Lodge, and ankers and men of great wealth, who, out

Dyer and Oshworth looked after the interests of the defendant." THE ARMY.

The Apprepriation Committee's Bill-It Makes Sweeping Reductions. Completely in the Shade.

Washington correspondence of the Chicago Tribune: "The appropriation committee to-day decided upon a bill to reorganize the army. It was, however, decided that, inas-

much as a commission had been appointed to

consider the subject, General Banning should be allowed an opportunity to bring the Burnside commission bill before the house, provided it could be done within a few days rior to the presentation of this army bil Presidential candidate that's the way to do the bill for the purpose of reducing the President again they'd better make him fieldmuch of the existing law as limits the numbeen thirty years in the service may, upon his own application, be placed upon the retired list, and that after January 1, 1880. every officer who has been forty years in service, or who shall be sixty-two years of age, shall be retired, but the President may extend the limit of years to sixty-five when in his judgment the officer possesses peculiar merit. The second feature f the reduction portion of the bill provides that any officer who may voluntarily resign from the active list before January 1, 1880, may be duscharged with three years full pay. but this provision cannot be taken advantage man in the party, but because of his position at the head of the treasury in connection with misconduct. Another feature of the proposed tor. If everything goes on fairly for a year and resumption succeeds, and everything now points to it succeeding. John Sharman ways and succeeding to their respective resident and mileage to their respective resident and mileage to their respective resident and mileage to their respective resident and when the other. reduction allows the next two graduating and when dead cut him down and hanged cadets ineligible to appointment in the army that no other man can nope to hold. Besides | until two years after graduation. These are hat he can carry Ohio, which, as I said be- the provisions of the bill that look to getting officers out of the army. The further general eduction consists in scaling down the officers of the staff twenty per cent., with the exception of the engineer corps, which is left as it is, and of the inspector's department and bureau of military justice. In the inspector's department the number is reduced from seven to four; in the bureau of military justice. from eight to four; and the rank is generally reduced to that of colonels. With these ex-ceptions the scale of reduction adopted is twenty per cent. in staff, horizontal. In line twenty per cent. in staff, horizontal. In line the reduction is effected by reducing regiments in the army to four of artillery, eight of cavalry, and twenty of infantry. This is a reduction of twenty per cent., or from forty regiments, as it is now, to thirty-two. New our artillery and cavalry regiments already have substantially to construct ten miles of the railroad between this city and Henderson, to complete the connection with the southern net-work of railroads. The sentiment of those present was unanimously in favor of the project, and the proposition will be submitted to the city Dayton (O) Democrat: "Constable Matthews was on Sa'urday armed with a writ of

Connect to morrow night. General Wilson major to each battalion, and an additional first heutenant to each of the companies whenever the battalion system is introduced ments or promotions until reductions have been made in accordance with this bill. There

> Washington, January 16.—The signal corps station at Cape Henry reports that the British steamship saramation, of the Allan

What the Great New York Senato had to say in Defense of his Political Friends Assatled by Hayes-Mighty Interesting Reading.

Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer: "The administration, fearful that Conkling had the ability and the will to throttle the New York nominations in committee, attempted to force the fighting, and was handsomely unborsed by the New York senator, who made the mos of a golden opportunity. When the senate went into executive session to-day few of the senators were prepared for the denunciation which followed. When they came out, after a three-hours session, all united in saying the session was the most interesting held to years; but beyond that barren assertion all were dumb as oysters. To-night all the senators are exceedingly reticent; but the main facts of the session are as follows: Shortly after the session was well under way permission was asked by an administration senator to read a very important paper which he had received from Secretary Sherman. Permission being given, the paper was read, and proved to be a whole-sale arraignment of Collector Arthur, under the guise of a statement of the reasons which had led to the dismissal of Arthur from his position as collector of the port of New York. Evidently, the document had been carefully compiled from the records of the treasury department, and it sought to show not only that Arthur was an incompe tent official, but that he was untrustworthy and hence his dismissal. There was a ful senate, and the senators listened to the read-ing of this unexpected document with mingled surprise and interest. When the readng was finished all eyes were turned toward Conkling. He was equal to the occasion. Rising in his place, he delivered, off-hand, what is considered to be one of the ablest arguments of his life—a speech without bitter-ness or invective, save in spots, but cogent in its logic, so clear and positive in its facts, so convincing in its premises and conclusion that it noticeably carried along with it a large majority of the senate, and at its close it was patent to every senator present that the administration was in so bad a plight, through the over-zeal of the secretary of the treasury that it was hopelessly defeated in its figh with Conkling, unless investigation shall prove that Conkling has erred in his facts,

shall be found able to show this, and over throw the fabric which Conkling to-day reares in his facts. From the start it was evident that Conkling was at his best to day. lentiful. The girls, not anticipating any His confidence was apparent, and there evil, followed him some distance, until they had reached a place where the undergrowth outset he took occasion to correct the statewas very thick and every way suited to the ment which has been made that the senate accomplishment of his designs. He then had even asked the secretary of the treasury urned upon them with a pistol and forced to inform the senate of the causes which led to the dismissal of Arthur. The senate, he said, had never asked the secretary of the treasury his opinion in the matter, and then went on toring the changes on the impudence of the secretary in thrusting this extraordinary compilation upon the senate in this unusual and irregular manner. Then he took somewhat lately, and although there is an everlasting blight upon her, she seems to be one declared them to be false. The proof o in good spirits. The other girl has a very serious face and evidently fully appreciates her terrible misfortune. After accomplishing his designs the negro extorted a promise of most he told where the evidence of their from Mary to meet him at the Wesleyan falsity could be found. His conclusion was of most he told where the evidence of their masterpiece of argument. He summed up have done through fear of death had she not | the pungent points he had made, and, in a met Officer Mehling, to whom she confided ringing peroration, he charged the admi he terrible story, asking for protection. At | tration with persecuting Arthur out of it the proper hour the officer visited the ap-pointed place of meeting and succeeded in He defended Arthur's official record, declared arresting the negro. The latter came along that it was in exact accord with the principles expecting to meet the girl, but at the sight of civil-service reform enunciated by the of the officer he turned and fied. This was President, and accused the President and his secretary of having stooped for political ends to persecute a faithful and efficient officer. even though they had to stulify their own doc trine, pervert the machinery of the government, and insult the senate to do it. Ther through the negro's thigh, bringing him down. On the stand yesterday the negro reply to make, and a running debate ensued coined lies as fast as questions could be as to what ought to be done with the docu-asked him, and tried to excite the ment which had been read. A majority of the senators were of the opinion that i should be printed and made public, and it was clear that a majority were also of the opinion that unless Conkling's argument could be overthrown, and if it should remain that he was going to die, but the officer only a fact, as it appeared to be a fact to night, smiled and said he couldn't help it. The that the administration was prosecuting Arthat the administration was prosecuting Arthur for the purpose of overthrowing Conk-ling, it was the duty of the seaste to cetain Atthur at all hazards. Finally, at the reasked time to investigate and reply, it was decided not to make the document public at orney's managed to get a colored man on present, and it was accordingly referred, the jury, who was elected foreman by that be held in safe custody until such time as the body, but he proved to be a man who could sepate should see fit to act in the matter. be held in safe custody until such time as the There is no question to-night that the developments of to-day mean the beginning of a political struggle which will cause a sensation. 'I cannot tell you anything to-night,' said a senator to your correspondent, but I am free to say that when the document which was read to-day shall be printed it will be might into day shall be printed it will be mighty interesting reading, and when the facts all come out they will cause a sensation. Conkling,' he added, 'evidently strengthened himself greatly to-day. The controversy has assumed an entirely new phase, and unless it shall be made to appear that the administration has

The Presidential bee is buzzing in his bonnet very fouldy, and he is anxious to kill off Conkling from the list of rival candidates. Hence Sherman's zeal." Archbishop Purcell's Resignation Accepted. CINCINSATI, January 16.—The Catholic Telegraph, of to-day, the official organ of force. The first portion of the bill repeals so this Catholic diocese, says of the press telemuch of the existing law as limits the num-ber of officers who may be put on the retired list, then provides that every officer who has sider the question of his successor until it has sent official word of its acceptance of his resignation to the archbishop, and consulted him and the other archbishops of the coun

not persecuted Arthur, he will, in my judg-

inistration is the handswork of Sherman.

It is more than probable that this sudden demonstration on the part of the ad-

ment, be retained in office beyond all

try. Rome does all things in order. Thieves Hanged by Ranchmen. CHEYENNE, Wy., January 16.—Paseport that on Tuesday a party of soldiers und the bodies of two unknown men, near the Fort Larmaie and Fort M'Kinney road One was hanging to a tree and the other lying on the ground. It is supposed they were horse or cattle thieves hanged by ranchmen who, being short of rope, hanged one

Killed with a Weight. LOUISVILLE, KY., January 16.—The Conrier-Journal special from Frankfort, Ken-tucky, says late this afternoon an Italian, who keeps a grocery in South Frankfort, in a quarrel with Richard Crittenden, son of Colonel John Allen Crittenden, struck him in of the head with an iron weight, breaking his skull. It is feared that he can-not recover. The Italian is in jail.

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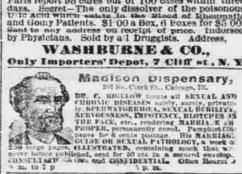
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